



Jordan Times

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جوردان تيمز دويتو سببغة مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



Haig leaves for Brussels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig left today for Brussels for a special meeting tomorrow of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) foreign ministers. Mr. Haig said last week he wanted the meeting to state clearly that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Polish crisis. He is anxious for NATO to present a united front in the face of the military crackdown in Poland and hopes for a convergence of views between the U.S. and its European allies. Mr. Haig is expected to hold a press conference after tomorrow's meeting and to make a speech on Tuesday dealing with the Western alliance and the Polish situation. He is later due to fly to the Middle East for talks with the leaders of Israel and Egypt.

Egyptian agriculture team visits Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (R) — An Egyptian delegation arrived today for talks with Israeli officials on agricultural cooperation between the two countries' peace treaty. The 10-member Egyptian team, headed by first under-secretary of state for agriculture, Maher Kheireldin, will spend five days touring Israeli agricultural facilities. They will meet Israeli experts to hammer out the details of joint projects agreed in principle last year in Cairo. Egypt agreed to help Egypt develop a 1,000-acre farm and irrigation systems. Another Egyptian delegation flew back today after reaching agreement on youth exchange program between the two states.

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Court trying tax evaders adjourns

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The Military Court held a session today to look into the cases of 190 persons accused of illegal income tax dealings. These include 130 merchants and 60 Income Tax Department employees. The court decided to adjourn its session until Wednesday. The Military court is presided over by Col. Ghaleb Suleiman, with Col. Mohammad Manko and Col. Tawfiq Tumah as members. The military prosecutor is Lt. Col. Mohammad Hantoush.

Sudanese opposition leader dies

KHARTOUM, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — President Jaafar Numeiri today announced the death of Sherif Hussein Al Hindy, a prominent opposition leader living in exile since the unsuccessful Libyan-backed coup against Gen. Numeiri in which he was said to have been involved. In an eulogy carried by the Sudanese news agency, SUNA, Gen. Numeiri said Mr. Hindy became ill in Saudi Arabia but failed to specify when, where or what exactly was the cause of death. "Sherif Hussein Al Hindy was among those who had played a role in the political movement in Sudan," SUNA quoted Gen. Numeiri as saying. SUNA said Mr. Hindy's body will be buried in his family's graveyard at Burri, a district east of Khartoum. No further details were given. Mr. Hindy, 58, was minister of finance under prime minister Ismail Al Azhari, overthrown by the 1969 military coup that brought Gen. Numeiri to power. He left Sudan shortly afterwards and since then travelled from one Arab country to another until his death.

Saudis, Taiwanese to promote commercial ties

BAHRAIN, Jan. 10 (R) — Saudi Arabia and Taiwan, which have a \$2 billion annual trade turnover, have agreed to improve shipping conditions to promote commerce between the two countries, the Saudi press agency said today. Saudi Commerce Minister Suleiman Abdul Aziz Al Salam and Taiwanese Economy Minister Chao Yao-Tung at their meeting in Riyadh also discussed the question of upgrading the quality of Taiwanese goods exported to the kingdom and ways to deal with trade disputes, the agency said. Mr. Chao also conferred with Crown Prince Fahd and Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer. Mr. Chao is in the kingdom at the head of a 20-man economic and trade team to attend meetings of a joint Saudi-Taiwanese economic commission. Official Taiwanese sources said yesterday Mr. Chao was expected to ask Saudi Arabia for a \$100 million loan to finance a telecommunications project in Taiwan.

Opposition leaders 'concerned' over situation in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (R) — Leaders of three main Indian opposition parties expressed concern today at what they called a deterioration of law and order and economic situation in the country. Former Prime Minister Charan Singh of the Lok Dal Party, Chandrabhaskar of the Janata Party, and Sharad Pawar of Congress (S) Party expressed their concern at unemployment and rising prices. They were addressing a public rally in Agra as part of efforts by opposition groups to adopt a common platform against the government. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party today described a call by opposition groups and trade unions for a nation-wide strike on Jan. 19 as "unfortunate and an anti-people move." Trade union leaders have offered to call off the strike if Mrs. Gandhi's government repeals a new law banning strikes in essential services.

Khaddam visits Saudi Arabia, Bahrain prior to Moscow trip

BAHRAIN, Jan. 10 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam visited Saudi Arabia today at the start of a mission to deliver messages from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Arab leaders in the Gulf.

In Riyadh, he delivered President Assad's letter to King Khalid and also had talks with Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi press agency said.

It did not disclose the contents of the message believed to be connected with Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. Mr. Khaddam, who is also deputy prime minister, later flew to Bahrain and handed a message to the emir, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa. His next destination was not known.

Mr. Khaddam's trip comes three weeks after President Assad met King Khalid in Riyadh as part of a Gulf tour to rally the Arab states against Israel.

Damascus has called for sanctions by the United Nations Security Council which is currently

debating the issue after Israel refused to accept a resolution adopted by the council last month demanding that the annexation be rescinded.

A Saudi newspaper, Al Madina, attacked the attitude of the U.S. today and said President Reagan had been more successful in deceiving the Arabs.

The Soviet news agency TASS said today Mr. Khaddam would make an official visit to Moscow next week for consultations under the friendship treaty the two countries signed in 1980.

we feel it is preferable to put everyone to the test," he added.

Dr. Nuseibeh said that a U.S. veto at the Security Council will "solidify the very widespread feeling in the Arab World that the United States policy is very heavily tilted towards Israel."

He added: "It will therefore inevitably have the most adverse effect on the relations between the Arab World and the United States."

Nuseibeh: U.S. will veto sanctions

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations predicted the United States would "definitely" veto an Arab-sponsored draft resolution calling for sanctions against Israel for its annexation of Syria's Golan Heights and said this would have an "adverse effect" on Arab-U.S. relations, according to a Lebanese weekly magazine.

The draft resolution presented

to the U.N. Security Council by Arab countries "will definitely be vetoed by the United States and probably by France and Britain," Hazem Nuseibeh was quoted as saying by the English-language magazine Monday Morning.

"But that is not an overriding consideration in our pressing for the resolution. We are trying to press the point that we are tired of obtaining empty resolutions and

Militiaman killed in resumed Beirut fighting

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — One militiaman was killed in renewed fighting between two rival Lebanese militias in West Beirut despite a two-day lull in the fierce battles which earlier this week claimed 15 lives, as a bomb exploded in a Beirut bank causing minor damage but no casualties, a police spokesman reported today.

The spokesman, who declined to be named in accordance with government regulations, said the fighting between the pro-Iranian Amal (hope) militia and the Organisation for Communist Action in Lebanon (OICAL) supported by Lebanese Baathists, erupted this afternoon when an Amal militiaman going through the nei-

ghbourhood of Khandak Al Ghameek was shot and killed. He said the two sides exchanged fire briefly before Syrian peacekeeping forces intervened.

Units from the 22,000-man Syrian force which serves in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate to police a post civil-war armistice, moved in on Friday to disengage the combatants and end three days of heavy street battles. The three rival groups draw their support from Lebanon's 950,000-strong Shiite population and have long been involved in a struggle for dominance in Shiite-populated areas. Amal, which is loyal to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been consolidating its

influence among the Shiites in Lebanon since the 1979 triumph of Khomeini's revolution in Iran.

Meanwhile, an explosive charge went off at the Middle East Bank and Company (MEBCO) on West Beirut's busy Hamra Street. Police sources and eyewitnesses said they saw shattered glass fall to the street from the bank's second-floor offices. There were no casualties.

The spokesman also said rescue workers recovered two more bodies from the rubble of the blown-up Iraqi embassy in Beirut, raising to 61 the total death toll of the Dec. 15 blast which totally destroyed the five-story building.

Research shows phosphate spillage is causing marine pollution at Aqaba

By Dana Hashwa
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A recently-completed research project indicates that phosphate spillage from loading facilities at the port of Aqaba is causing serious damage to marine life.

The research was carried out over the past three years by Dr. Fuad Hashwa from the University of Jordan. It was financed by a \$28,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, and by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

According to Dr. Hashwa, the results indicate that a portion of the raw phosphate which is loaded onto ships in bulk falls into the sea, causing irreversible harmful effects on the marine environment in the Gulf of Aqaba. The phosphate dust causes water turbidity and permanent clouds of dust in the air, he said. When it settles down, it forms a black sediment which "definitely" affects the marine life in the loading area, he asserted.

"But," he added, "we are lucky that the phosphate pollution, if we may call it so, has only affected a restricted area of the Gulf."

Dr. Hashwa warned, however, that increased amounts of phosphate dust falling into the waters would eventually affect a greater portion of the marine ecosystem in Aqaba.

In the 1,000-square-metre phosphate loading area, the phosphate dust loaded onto ships by means of conveyor belts has become a major source of pollution, and sediments of pure phosphate dust have been formed, causing increased microbial activity.

Dr. Hashwa pointed out that while the amount of phosphate dust passing through the loading area has increased due to increased exports, there has so far been no improvement in loading facilities. He added that the shore near the loading area is completely covered with a thick layer of phosphate dust, thus preventing the growth of trees.

But the very good circulation of the water in the gulf has helped flush the coast and restricted the pollution to a small area. Dr. Hashwa said. Yet, "It could well spread out in no time, especially since the phosphate exports will increase in the future," he said.

He also warned against other pollutants in the area. The materials to be handled and produced by the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company's (JFIC) new factory are considered major potential sources of marine pollution, he said.

The JFIC factory would pose a special problem, he said, since it will be producing fluorine, which he called "one of the most toxic materials, affecting all sorts of living microorganisms."

JFIC has spent hundreds of thousands of dinars on pollution control, and plans to construct an associated plant to utilise the fluorine, preventing pollution. It will produce aluminium fluoride, which can be sold abroad for use in aluminium smelting.



Arafat lauds Prince's efforts to serve cause

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today said that "by annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, Israel aims at keeping the Middle East region in a continued state of tension" and called on the Arab states to adopt a unified political stand through holding an Arab summit meeting.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa, Prince Hassan said Israel's decision to extend its law to the heights reveals its intention to implement domination and hegemony plans on the region out of a feeling that its actions could never be checked.

The Israeli Knesset's decision of annexing the Golan Heights has been preceded in 1980 by a decision to annex Jerusalem, and that served as sufficient warning to the Arab Nation then, Prince Hassan said.

He added that the Arabs should have made a thorough examination of the legal, social and economic nature of the Arab areas under Israeli occupation before Israel embarked on its second move.

To a large extent, the Arabs possess the elements of power and weakness in this part of the world, Prince Hassan pointed out. Expressing the hope that the Fez summit will resume as soon as possible, Prince Hassan said that the summit was postponed shortly after it had opened on Nov. 25 with the purpose of allowing for ample preparations so that it can resume at a responsible level and the leaders can take important decisions in connection with such topics as the Lebanese tragedy, the Iran-Iraq war and Israel's continued occupation of Arab land.

Prince Hassan called on Egypt to reconsider the Camp David agreements with Israel, "now that this course has exhausted its limited aims, ending in failure, because they (agreements) were founded on a basis inconsistent with reality."

The Camp David agreements do not provide for the Palestinians

Hassan: Israel's aim is continued tension in area

Prince urges Egypt to return to the Arab fold

hails Gulf Council as nucleus of cooperation

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The Camp David agreements do not provide for the Palestinians

to, freely and willingly, give up their political and social system."

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, Prince Hassan expressed regret for the continuation of war between two Muslim nations. He also lauded Iraq for its role in defending the Islamic gate of the Arab homeland.

Prince Hassan stressed current cooperation among Gulf states as a nucleus of Arab cooperation and support for the Cooperation Council, which is "a step towards understanding of international relations and practical co-operation."

Referring to Jordanian relations, Prince Hassan said both countries are now existing cooperation, "but that we are about to witness a new understanding of the role to be played by an international oil-producing and another exporting manpower."

Israel will listen to Haig but not on Jerusalem, Burg says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Israel will be receptive to new U.S. ideas from Secretary of State Alexander Haig, but will refuse to include Jerusalem in any negotiations for a Palestinian council, Interior Minister Moshe Burg said today.

In preparation for Mr. Haig's visit to Egypt and Israel later this week, Prime Minister Menachem Begin convened a planning meeting of top cabinet ministers and high-ranking officials. Mr. Burg, Israel's chief negotiator on Palestinian issues, said reporters after the meeting that Israel would "firmly insist" on its negotiating position before Mr. Haig arrived.

Mr. Haig is expected to arrive here from Egypt Thursday for

talks on Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and on the long-stalled negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Press reports from Cairo and Washington have indicated that Mr. Haig was bringing new suggestions, likely to centre on whether the 100,000 Palestinians in the annexed sector of occupied Jerusalem could vote in elections for the self-rule council.

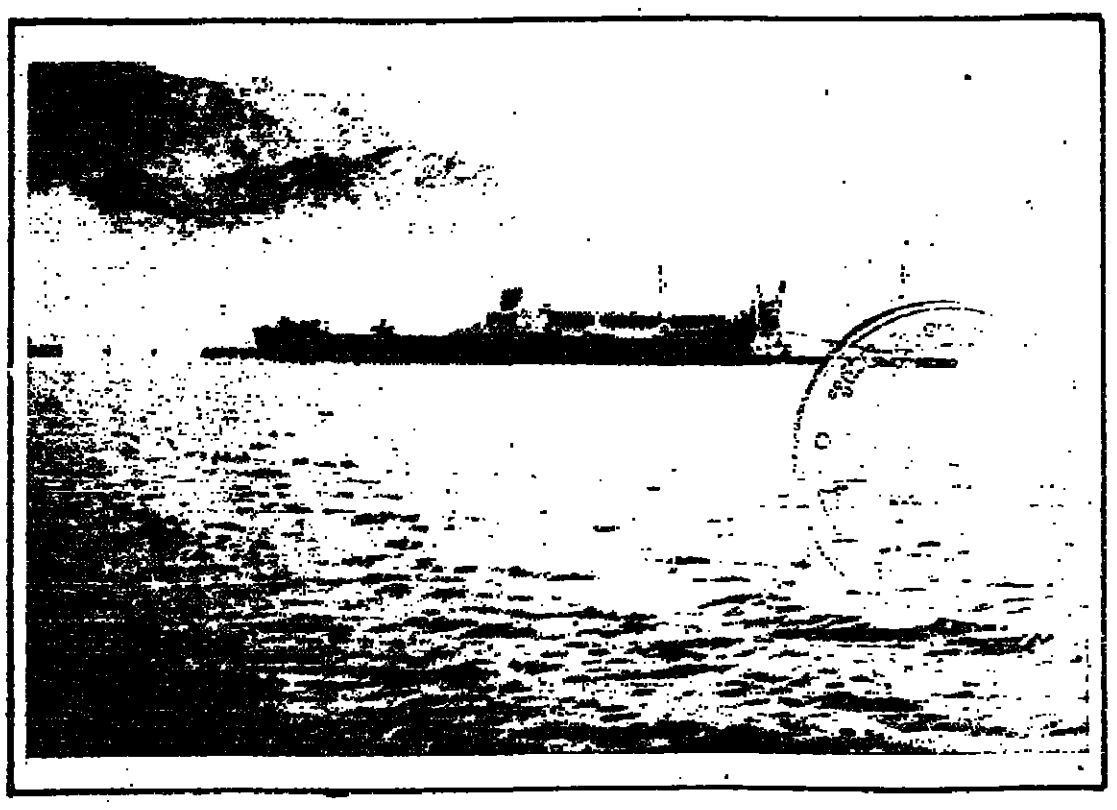
Egypt wants Jerusalem's Arabs to be able to vote for the autonomous council, while Israel refuses any suggestion that might mean a revivification of what Israel calls its capital.

Israel radio said the ministers estimated that Egypt was not interested in reaching an autonomy


agreement before Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai in April.

Mr. Burg said in an interview that he did not think Israel and Egypt would reach an agreement to agree on "autonomy" before April, "but you ask me about peace, think there is enough time."

In a related matter, the foreign ministry said that the U.S. State Department accepted Moshe Arens as its next ambassador to Washington. Mr. Arens, chairman of the legislative foreign affairs committee, is expected to replace Ephraim Eylon, retiring from the diplomatic vice.



Phosphate dust blows away from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company's loading facilities, and falls into the sea.




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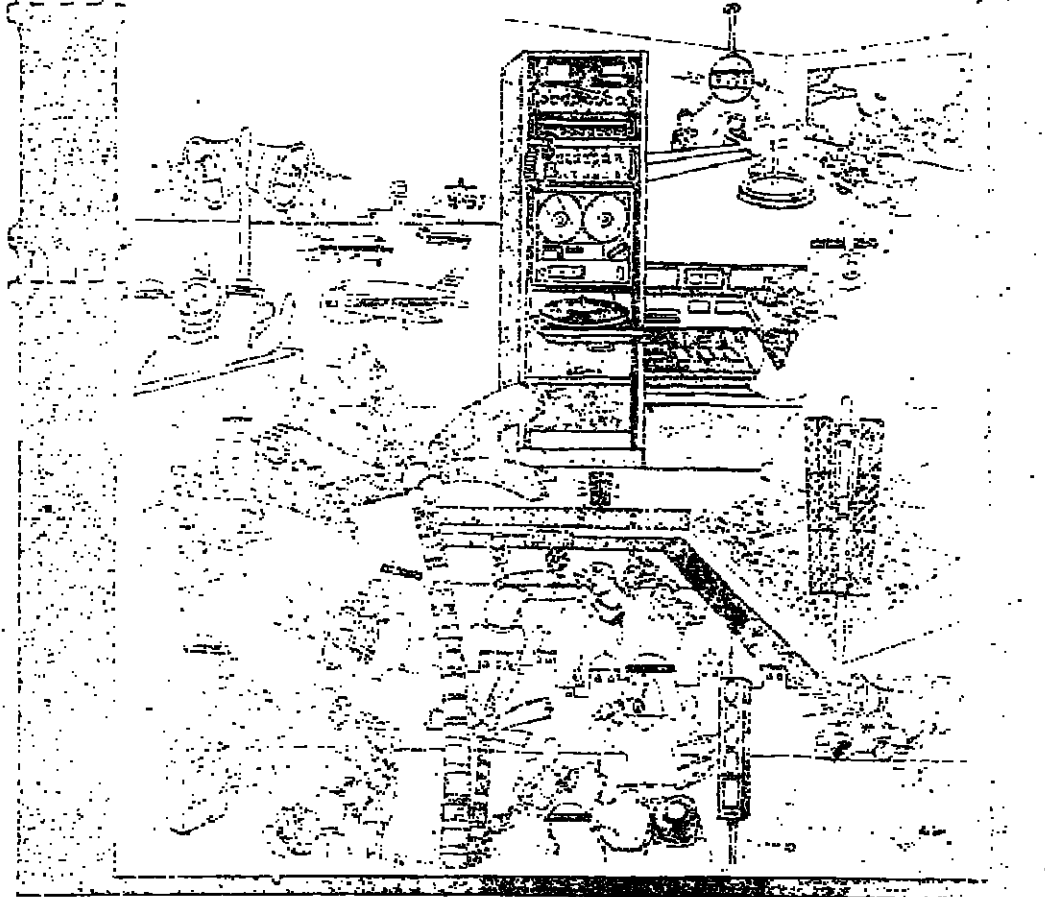
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Vocational training in Jordan (Part I)

Development brings change

By Dina Matar
in the Jordan Times

VOCATIONAL TRAINING has been an investment in Jordan since the early 1970s, when changes in social attitudes brought on some changes in the country. Thousands of Jordanians have turned to vocational-oriented careers, and it has proven to be more rewarding than the traditional careers.

Now, after nearly 10 years of rapid growth in the industrial sector, skilled labourers, technicians, engineers and other professionals are more in demand. Actually, demand for them is so great that many can be "choosy" in the sense that they can work in neighbouring countries where high pay has lured many to leave for the "lands of opportunities."

On the local scene, the proliferation of development plans has spawned more job opportunities. The new five-year plan (1981-1985) alone is estimated to provide for a total of 254,000 new job openings. The projected number is so high that officials here intend to continue with their long-term policy of importing foreign manpower to help meet the

demands of the growing industry. The vast opportunities for work have been compounded by a change in the social outlook.

Among the "elite" and middle-class, engineers, doctors, pharmacists and businessmen are preferred, and among the poorer section of the Jordanian society, most young men take on vocations that are likely to bring in quick economic returns to help support the large families. Now, instead of hearing the question, "what do you do?" "one often hears," how much do you earn?"

The impact of development plans has reached the rural areas, where the descendants of generations of farming families have left their land to seek higher wages and more opportunities in urban

areas. To meet the great need for manpower in the country, many institutions have focused their attention on training the young. The first government institution to venture into this field was the Ministry of Education, which opened an industrial school in the early 1920s. Last year, community colleges unanimously decided to gear their programmes towards more vocational-oriented studies. And, both Jordanian universities have made it a point to open new doors for the young generation. The medicine, pharmacy, engineering and architecture departments at both universities are flooded with hundreds of applications each year, and many have to be turned down.

Apart from the Ministry of Education and the two universities, the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), established in 1976, has taken the responsibility to produce skilled and efficient labourers ready to work in or outside Jordan.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) has also played a role in helping the country meet the growing demand for labour. Its two centres near Amman boast of graduating generations of skilled technicians and labourers.

The Jordanian Armed Forces also vouches for a great number of Jordan's skilled labourers, and its programmes have won it the highest esteem.

The industrial boom has made it clear to planners in Jordan that vocational training should be a priority. Now, efforts are concentrated to induce more females to join vocational training pro-

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a six-part series in which Dina Matar reports in depth on vocational training in Jordan. In today's article, the writer examines the shift in social attitudes on vocations as a result of development and categorises the various level of occupations accepted in Jordan.

gramme — not an easy task by any means, since the Jordanian social structure still finds it unsuitable for a girl to undertake what has been traditionally considered a man's job. But, indications are that a change is brewing up in the air, since some girls have already ventured into the field.

In Jordan, vocations are categorised according to the levels of skill. There are professionals, technicians, craftsmen, skilled workers and limited-skill workers. Each level corresponds to a special type of training. According to VTC Director Munther Al Masri, the professional level corresponds to a university degree; the technician level to a community college degree, which — irrespective of the specialisation — takes up to two years spent at a community college after secondary school; the craftsman level corresponds to a three-year secondary programme provided in Jordan's industrial

and other secondary schools; the skilled labour level corresponds to two or three years of intensive training, usually carried out in many vocational training centres in the country.

Mr. Masri explained that the duration of the course is not the real criterion. "The craftsman level is naturally a more balanced type of education," Mr. Masri told the Jordan Times, "since the trainees spend 40 per cent of their schooling in practical training and the rest is allocated to technical theory, pure science, and general cultural programmes." The skilled labour level "emphasises practical training, taking up about 60 per cent of the two-year course," he added.

Mr. Masri said that craftsmen, on the other hand, have more chances of mobility, since those who join the course have acquired higher educational standards.

Trainees who join the skilled-

level programmes are those who feel they cannot cope with academic subjects, and those who want quick academic returns, he said.

The last category, but not the least in its numbers, is the limited-skill level, which comprises 100 per cent practical training. "This exists only on the job; institutions don't undertake training programmes for this level," Mr. Masri said, "and it usually comprises dropouts from compulsory schools in the country."

One, however, might look at vocational training from another perspective — identification by means of its various fields of specialisation. There is the industrial sector, comprising engineering, construction and electrical power training programmes; the agricultural sector and the services sector which includes paramedical, secretarial and office work programmes, Mr. Masri said.

A third way of categorising vocational training is by determining whether it is done institutionally or on the job. "In the institutional type, the trainee is a full-time student, who has very little to do with employment; He acquires his practical skills in the school or centre. In the other type, called in-plant training, the trainee is more or less employed. In other words, in-plant training is called on-the-job training," Mr. Masri said.

Where professionals and technicians are concerned, Jordan is exclusively institutional. The in-plant system, however, is still young. It was initiated only five years ago at the VTC, and makes use of institutional centres in the

country. "This is done with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education," Mr. Masri pointed out, adding that Jordan has been a pioneer in this aspect. "Since this cooperation offers an integrated approach to the preparation of manpower in the country." Although Jordan has achieved a great deal in its vocational training programmes, the fact that any educational practical policy needs at least ten years to reap the projected results has been one of the bottlenecks of vocational training.

Labour mobility — considered a sacred right for every labourer — has brought on some negative consequences. Many industries suffer from the noticeable turnover rate, which is due to the migration of labourers to nearby countries where the pay is more alluring.

But, government officials cannot do anything about it, because if the outflow were to be restricted for one reason or another, Jordan would be faced with a surplus in its working corps, while Jordan would need another ten years to meet the requirements of its development projects, if doors were left open for labourers to leave.

Mr. Masri summed it up by saying: "It is a vicious circle. We cannot stop the outflow and, at the same time, we need to import foreign manpower to satisfy the country's needs."

When it all started in the 1970s, vocational training was still unpopular and considered menial. But, the initiation of development plans has topped the social standards. Now, vocational training is actually "prestigious."

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American feminist offers ideas on equality for women in 1980s

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Donna E. Shalala, the youngest president ever of the 110-year old Hunter College in New York City, told an audience of 50 women on Saturday afternoon that women who are in positions of power should actively participate in achieving equality for other women.

Dr. Shalala was giving a lecture on the role of women in the 1980s at the invitation of the Jordanian Women's Union. She said that speaking from the point of view of an American woman in power, she felt that most feminist views are expressed by women who are out of power.

Two basic premises underlie the discussion of the role of women in the 1980s, she said. The first is that strategies made for and by women who have attained to positions of power, and are hence able to influence women's issues, should be more "comprehensive" to enable them to carry more weight. The second premise relating to enhancing the role of women in public life in the 1980s is that women in power cannot be considered to have made any significant feminist achievements, if they do not exert any efforts to help other women to advance — both collectively and individually.

To areas that must be central to any discussion of this subject are education and work, Dr. Shalala said. She stressed that any changes in favour of women in these two areas would in no way detract from the role of Arab women in the family.

Referring to the difficulties faced by working women all over the world, she pointed out that although more women were joining the workforce, they are assigned less well-paid jobs than men, often receiving lower salaries than men for the same job. This, she said, has served to put many women throughout the

world below the poverty line, so that the problems of women and poverty go hand-in-hand.

As an indication of the trend among U.S. women towards joining the workforce, Dr. Shalala said that now only 16 per cent of U.S. households are conventional "nuclear" families, in which the wife remains in the home without taking up employment. Nevertheless, she said, there has not been enough change on the professional scene to enable many women to get well-paid, challenging and promising jobs.

Most women, Dr. Shalala said, still get "dead-end, low-level jobs with few chances of promotion." It is here that Dr. Shalala feels that women who have attained positions of power and responsibility can help, by pressing for legal reforms and organisational restructuring to offer women equal professional opportunities.

Married women with family responsibilities are often discriminated against professionally because of their family commitments, Dr. Shalala said. On the other hand, professionally dedicated women are often accused by their families of neglecting their home obligations. Those who manage to keep up with both professional and family commitments often do so at their own personal expense, and end up by being accused all round of "letting themselves go," Dr. Shalala said.

Reform the workplace

According to Dr. Shalala, the answer to this dilemma lies in reforms at work, so that family ties and work commitments do not compete, but go hand-in-hand. She expressed the opinion that places of employment should be organised in such a way as to provide comfort leisure and facilities such as day-care centres, so that family commitments will not lead to the "professional paralysis" of working wives and mothers. "It is the workplace that should reform, not women," Dr. Shalala said.

With regard to education and its ability to enhance the role of women in the 1980s, Dr. Shalala said that educational systems around the world should be more sensitive to women's needs. She said older women should be given opportunities to obtain higher education, pointing out that the student body of 18,000 at Hunter College included 500 women over 65 years old.

She deplored role stereotyping in school textbooks, and said that she is working to eliminate male and female occupational stereotypes from school education. She gave equal importance to her efforts to include women leaders and historical figures in history textbooks, to make the younger generation receptive to the concept of women attaining positions of authority.

After Dr. Shalala spoke, the floor was open to discussion, and the audience eagerly questioned her on her views. Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti asked Dr. Shalala for suggestions on the idea of getting married women jobs in fields that are short on staff through introducing flexible part-time schedules. Dr. Shalala said job cycles could be changed to accommodate married women. A part-time schedule that would accommodate a young mother's family commitments could later be changed to a full-time schedule once her children were of school-going age, she pointed out.

Dr. Shalala is a third-generation American of Lebanese origin. Her grandparents immigrated to the United States in the early 20th century. She told the Jordan Times that she feels that she is "both an American and an Arab". Besides being an experienced and able urban specialist, she is an expert budgeter, and served from 1975-1977 as director and first treasurer of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, which was set up to rescue New York City from its financial crisis. Besides

being president of the co-educational Hunter College, she is also principal of the Hunter elementary and high schools.

This is Dr. Shalala's fourth visit to Jordan. She said that she was struck by the growth of Amman since she had last seen it 15 years ago. Her current visit is partly for touristic purposes, but will also enable her to meet Jordanian women to discuss issues of concern to the women's movement everywhere.

There is no inconsistency between equality for women and the family as an institution, she asserted. The changes that would be introduced due to the achievement of equality for women might lead to changes in man-woman relationships as well as in society at large, she said; but described such changes as part of the dynamic change that affects society for the better.

Foreign minister receives departing Austrian envoy

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem today received the non-resident Austrian ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Franz Parak, who bade the minister farewell at the end of his term as ambassador here. Dr. Parak has been transferred to the Austrian president's office.

Mr. Qasem thanked Dr. Parak for his efforts in strengthening Jordanian-Austrian friendship and developing relations of cooperation between the two countries. He wished him success at his new post.

Dr. Parak's successor will be a resident ambassador since the Austrian government has decided to open an embassy in Amman.

Dr. Parak was accredited to the Hashemite Court on March 23, 1978.

Mr. Qasem also received British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Bedford Urwick. They discussed ways

Queen Noor to graduate nurses

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — A ceremony will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor at Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture tomorrow for the graduation of the 27th class of midwives, the 26th class of nurses and the fourth class of nurses specialising in midwifery.

The graduates, 46 nurses, 18 midwives and nine nurses with midwifery specialisation, will receive diplomas from Queen Noor at the ceremony organised by the Ministry of Health.

The graduates were turned out from the Jordanian Nursing College which was established in 1953.

69 end geographic centre training



AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The fourth class of students at the Jordan National Geographic (JNGC) graduated today at a ceremony held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The centre's director, Col. Ra'fat Al Majali, made a speech on the occasion outlining JNGC's achievement, especially in connection with producing maps and plans for Jordanian towns and villages, and preparing various types of maps for use by government departments.

He also paid tribute to cooperation between

Jordan and France in the field of geographic engineering.

The 69 graduates, who had obtained training in geographic engineering and cartography, received their diplomas from Crown Prince Hassan at the end of the ceremony. Prince Hassan also presented prizes to those excelling in their studies.

Later, Prince Hassan opened an JNGC exhibition of maps and photographs of various Jordanian towns and villages drawn to various scales and containing detailed statistics.

to develop bilateral relations. He also received Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafeek Nishanov for a review of bilateral relations and means to develop these relations.

YWCA Choir seeks more talent for Spring show

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The YWCA Choir, coming off a highly acclaimed series of Christmas concerts, has started making plans for a 1982 Spring Concert, and will begin rehearsals for it this week.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. Karim Bawab, will hold rehearsals every Tuesday evening at the YWCA hall, near Third Circle, Jabal Amman. The first rehearsal will be Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1982 from 8-10 p.m.

Membership in the choir is open to all people with an interest in singing, and any prospective new members are asked to attend the Tuesday rehearsal.

7,144 work permits issued in December

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Ministry of Labour employment offices issued 7,144 work permits last month.

These included 4,967 work permits in Amman, 1,270 permits in Aqaba, 208 in Irbid, 476 in Zarqa, 130 in Ma'an, 81 in Salt and 12 in Deir Alla.

Disabled visit disabled painter's show



AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — Several disabled children from Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped today visited the exhibition of paintings by disabled Lebanese artist Mohammad Wafa Sinnu, held at the Jordan National Gallery. The exhibition was opened last Thursday under the auspices of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The children saw Mr. Sinnu demonstrate his painting talent (photo). The exhibition is part of the activities of the International Year of the Disabled.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

192 cooking oil gallons confiscated

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — A committee from the Ministry of Supply, in cooperation with a representative from Amman Municipality, has confiscated 192 gallons of cooking oil from a warehouse in Souk Al Sukkar, according to a ministry official. He said the quantity would be destroyed because the oil was found not fit for human consumption. He explained that the expiry date on the use of the oil has long elapsed. He said there was no danger to the public since the shipment was confiscated before any of it could be sold. He stressed that Ministry of Supply inspectors regularly inspect warehouses and stores in Amman to make sure of the quality and prices of foodstuffs.

Badran receives Atiqi

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred in his office today Mr. Abdul Rahman Salem Al Atiqi, economic affairs adviser to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh. Mr. Atiqi arrived here last night on a private visit which will last several days. He owns a residence in Salt. Mr. Badran also received Mr. Hani Al Khasawneh, Jordan's ambassador to the Soviet Union and later received Amman Mayor Isam Al Ajlouni, Mr. Hamdallah Al Nabulsi, the Housing Corporation director and Mr. Mohammad Kallani, director of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority.

NCC to consider municipal law, loans

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) holds a regular session tomorrow to study a report by its legal committee on a draft amendment to the country's municipal law. The council is also expected to refer a number of draft laws covering agreements, concluded between the government and several funds to finance Jordanian development projects, to its financial committee for further study in preparation for endorsement. Among these agreements is one for a \$25 million loan from the World Bank, which is to be used for finance electricity projects in Jordan.

Needy get JD 18,358 from Zakat Fund

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — Needy families in Jordan received JD 18,358 from the Zakat Fund in 1981, a spokesman for the fund said today. Benevolent donors have contributed a total of JD 21,318 to the Zakat Fund during the past year, he said.

Awqaf to build, complete 248 mosques

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs has drawn up a plan to build and complete 248 mosques in Jordan, Al Rai newspaper reported today. According to the plan, two large mosques will be built in Ma'an and Aqaba, 88 mosques will be completed in various parts of Jordan and 158 mosques will be built in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Ma'an, Al Karak, the Jordan Valley, Salt, Ajloun, Tafilah, Mafraq, Karak and Madaba. The project will cost JD 1.68 million of which JD 1.25 million will come in donations.

Citizenship applications approved

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — The cabinet today granted Jordanian citizenship to 19 Arab expatriates of Palestinian origin, in addition to a Lebanese, a Syrian and a Saudi Arabian. The cabinet also approved a request by a Jordanian national to relinquish his citizenship for an Austrian citizenship.

'Allan centre starts two training courses

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (Petra) — The Princess Rahma Community Centre at Allan today opened two training courses, one in typing and the other in dress-making and weaving, for girls living in the

Engineers start planning seminar

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (J.T.) — A seminar for the engineers of the planning department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment began in Amman today.

The 22 participants in the five-day seminar will receive lectures on the planning of cities and villages, building licences, industries and regional planning.

town of Allan and neighbouring villages.

Altogether 15 girls are attending the 11-month course in dress-making and weaving. Ten other girls are attending the four-month typing training course.

A spokesman for the centre said transport facilities will be provided for the trainees.

The Allan centre also opened today a children's club at the village of Umm Al 'Amad south of here. The club accommodates 30 children from the village aged between three and five. Allan centre provided the club with furniture while the Umm Al 'Amad village council is providing the nurse to take charge of the club and the children.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with slight rise in temperature, and winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	14
Aqaba	10	21
Deserts	2	15
Jordan Valley	12	20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 60 per cent, Aqaba 15 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by Mohammad Wafa Sinnu, at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.
- The Canadian Photography Exhibition, at the Jordan International Hotel.
- Architect and Computer (A Man - Machine - System), an exhibition by the Goethe Institute with the Association of Engineers, at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

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ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

CONDOLENCES

The management of Electro-Mechanical International, on behalf of all its employees, expresses its deep sympathy to Kumho Construction and Engineering Inc. on the recent tragic loss of their

Mr. CHUNG JONG YUN

at the Queen Alia International Airport

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Good luck

THE AGREEMENT between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- more commonly referred to as North and South Yemen -- on a draft constitution as the basis of merging the two states into a single country will be greeted by both satisfaction and scepticism in the Arab World. The satisfaction stems from the feeling that the initial path towards greater coordination and cooperation among the individual Arab states seems to pass naturally through small-scale, localised integration efforts such as this. The scepticism derives from the chronic inability of attempts of this sort to survive past the incubation stage. The two Yemens have been talking about unification for more years than we would like to recall. Yet we are certain that we reflect the feelings of the overwhelming majority of Arabs when we say that this latest attempt deserves the support and encouragement of all people in the Arab World.

The interesting trend that has developed in the past decade has been to institute people-to-people ties among Arab states that have proved themselves virtually impervious to subsequent political differences among the countries involved. This is a sign of political maturity and farsightedness that should augur well for the future of the Arab World and all of us who believe in the concept of Arabism and unified Arab action. We hope the leaders of all the people of Yemen continue on the same road that others have travelled before them, and build upon the lessons of the past by starting with practical, realistic policies that can be expanded and strengthened in the future.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

History may repeat itself

AL DUSTOUR: The Italian foreign minister ended his talks and discussions with Jordanian officials yesterday. When he met with His Majesty King Hussein he understood the hopes Jordan pins on the European Community's support for the efforts to establish a peace based on justice. He also realised that Jordan expects Italy to do its best in crystallising a new European stand and in preventing an explosion in the region. Italy and its partners understand that if such an explosion takes place Europe will be the first to be harmed by its results.

The Italian foreign minister has stressed that Italy is committed to the Venice Declaration but this statement does not relieve Italy from exerting efforts to convince the rest of the European Community of returning to the spirit of the Venice Declaration in dealing with the crisis of the issue, namely the Palestinian issue and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This is the crux of the conflict which international Zionism is trying to press all international parties not to deal with. International Zionism is doing its best not to permit the international community to deal with the issue in light of the values and the principles upon which the United Nations was founded -- the principles and values which guarantee the peoples right to self-determination.

Europe, like the Arab World, is suffering from division and foreign influence. Europe has had historical ties with the Arab World. These ties have been important for both the Arabs and the Europeans.

Historians say that Arab civilisation entered Europe through the Italian islands. Is there a chance for history to repeat itself? Will Europe understand the rights of the Arabs and its commitment to the United Nations? We hope that the reversal of the French stand will not impose a setback on the other contacts and dialogues established between Europe and the Arab World.

Italy can save the day

AL RA'I: The Jordanian-Italian talks, held on the occasion of the visit paid to Jordan by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, were of a unique standard expressing the good relations that link the two friendly countries.

The Italian minister was briefed by His Majesty King Hussein on the firm Arab stand. The King reviewed the development of the Palestinian issue and its importance as a central issue and the indispensable principles for establishing the just and comprehensive peace in the region. The King also spoke about the importance of the Italian role in bringing about a European effort, thus stressing the Arab view of what Italy can do, within the framework of the European group, in order to move Europe towards the establishment of real peace in the region and the consolidation of the European understanding that the aggressive Israeli practices will not affect the Arabs only but the Europeans as well.

It is only fair to say that the Italian minister's assurance that Italy and the European Community are committed to the Venice Declaration must be looked at as an Italian effort to alleviate the Arab anxiety caused by the statements of French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson when he visited Israel.

But the fact remains that the European Community is called upon to put the effort into practice in order to strengthen the Arab confidence in the European role.

The Jordanian-Italian relations have been characterised by mutual trust and respect. They have the chance to grow now, particularly by Italy's participation in Jordan's development projects.

These positive relations and Italy's role in crystallising a positive European stand will have a good influence on Italian-Arab relation in the Arab region.

DE FACTONOMICS

Readings in the 1982 Government budget

By T.A. Jaber

The 1982 budget of the Jordan Government was approved last week by the relevant authorities. Thus, we have started our fiscal year on time with a development-oriented expansionary budget.

In Jordan, as in many other developing countries, the government budget is the most important annual economic document in terms of its weight and widespread effect on the national economic activities. It reveals many government policies and actions during the year under consideration.

Among such policies include taxation, foreign and local borrowing, expansion of government services, level of employment in the government machinery, developmental expenditures, major development projects, deficit financing, inflationary impact, and others.

One can even calculate from the budget document the number of cars to be purchased by the government, the number of schools, clinics and offices to be built, the length of new roads, additional computer facilities, and many other detailed information which are useful for economic analysis and which provide a summary of business possibilities for private enterprises.

Accordingly, the 1982 budget should be duly assessed. An additional justification for its importance is the fact that the budget comes as the first one to be formulated in the light of the second five-year development plan 1981-85 and thus reflects the plan's priorities and magnitude.

We recall that the plan was not adopted on time but rather delayed for a full year. Since we consider in Jordan that the government budget stands for the annual development plan, the 1981 budget was prepared in the absence

of the five-year plan but on the basis of on-going projects.

What more can we read in the 1982 budget?

When discussing a budget, one is tempted to consider first its volume. The volume of budget has been increasing in the last few years at a rate higher than the rate of inflation. The 1982 budget amounts to \$2.4 billion and increased by 20 per cent over the previous year. Taking the average rate of inflation of 10 per cent annually, this year's budget records a real increase of the same rate.

Distinction should be made between the consumption and the investment portions of the budget. While current expenditure is rising by 16 per cent, capital expenditure increases by 26 per cent, representing another favourable trend in the government fiscal policy.

The present budget classification does not end itself to a direct identification of the developmental expenditures. This requires a detailed study of each item and a reclassification which a researcher can do with after making assumptions.

However, an approximate figure for such expenditure can be derived from the total capital spending minus repayments of debts. The resulting amount of JD 331 million comes very close to the government investment commitment in the plan. This is also another positive aspect of the 1982 budget.

The Jordanian Government's capacity to generate local revenues is remarkable. An increasing portion of the current expenditure is being met by local revenues, a target which has been always in the minds of policymakers. However, the income tax estimates are still below our potential

and some modern techniques should be used to gather more information on taxable incomes. Custom revenues move almost in regression with the value of imports.

Revenue transfers from the Central Bank are the third most important local source. If we also take into account the Bank's advances of JD 100 million to the government and its portfolio of treasury bills and bonds, the Bank stands as a major financier of the treasury.

Another trend that can be noted in the budget is the large capital allocation for the public corporations and institutions vis-a-vis the government ministries and department except ministries of public works, transport and finance. For the last ministry, the bulk of its capital allocations are geared towards debt repayments and financial contributions to other agencies. No wonder then to note the pressure to branch out of the government direct machinery into public corporations.

The budget continues also to have a physical bias, namely, the allocation of increasing funds for the sectors and projects which involve construction and the purchase of materials and equipments. While on the other hand, it does not offer new inducements to attract and retain the needed qualified personnel.

Of course, the wage bill is a major component in the budget, but the quality of government services needs more attention, even if it was at the expense of some physical accumulation.

There is a lot to read in the budget document. One may concentrate on its developmental impact, its subsidy content, its deficit, its dichotomy... etc. In this commentary, I have touched on some of its overall aspects.

Arab views on security

By Dr. Khalil Salim

The following article is adapted from a lecture delivered by the author in Rome last month at an international conference organised by the Financial Times newspaper of London. The conference, to discuss global economic and political issues, was attended by senior government officials and private sector leaders from Europe, North America and the Third World. Dr. Khalil Salim was asked to address the gathering in his capacity as Secretary General of the Arab Thought Forum, the pan-Arab research institute recently established with its headquarters in Amman. Dr. Salim is General Manager of the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan) and a member of the National Consultative Council.

I am no expert on "Security" in the Middle East, but I would like to share with you a layman's understanding of the "Security Problem" in simple language which does not lend itself to the jargon of strategists or militarists.

May I contend, first, that security is a state of mind; it is a function of peace. People or states in the Middle East might enjoy a sense of security if they were given the opportunities to exercise their independence, freedom and human rights, and to labour for their development and well-being in their homelands, within recognised and secure borders, free from internal or external threats. This sense of security is the firmest foundation for building the present and shaping the future in the interest of the people, the state and the world at large.

In application of this general definition of security, I would suggest to you that the dominant reality in the M.E. today is Israel's false security based on militaristic supremacy and the denial of security to the Palestinians and the neighbouring Arab States. Jordan has tried in the past ten years to spearhead the Arab efforts towards a peaceful settlement based on mutual acceptance and recognition by both parties, which is the only foundation for real security.

May I contend, secondly, that in the recent history of the Middle East, we can delineate two serious Western commitments: a commitment to the security of Israel at the expense of Palestinian security, and a commitment to the security of the flow of oil from the Middle East to the West. I shall deal with each of these commitments separately, in spite of the fact that they sometimes converge to represent two sides of the same coin.

The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was the earliest Western commitment to the establishment to a Jewish national home in Palestine. Unjust as it was, the Declaration took notice of the fact that the Jewish people in Palestine were less than 5% of the total number of Palestinian Arabs and owned less than 2% of the land.

The Declaration stipulated: "it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine".

The three decades of the British Mandate in Palestine witnessed all kinds of prejudiced and discriminatory measures against the Palestinian Arabs in favour of transforming the "national home" into a "national state". The repercussions of the British policies in Palestine were eloquently described by the Right Honourable Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons debate on Jan. 26, 1949. He said: "The (Palestinian) Arabs feel as profoundly as the Jews that in the problem of Palestine, right is on their side. They consider that for the Arab population, which has been occupying Palestine for more than 20 centuries, to be turned out of their lands and homes to make way for another race is a profound injustice. We understand how this strikes the Arabs, all the Arab people, not only their Governments, and we should consider how the British people would have reacted if a similar demand had been on us. Suppose we had been asked to give up a slice of Scotland, Wales or Cornwall to another race, and the present inhabitants had been compelled to make way, I think there, might have been trouble in this House, and possibly outside....."

"The (Palestinian) Arabs believe that for what they regard as a new and an alien state to be carved out of Arab Land by a foreign force, against the wishes and over the protests of the inhabitants, is a profound injustice. The (Palestinian) Arabs believe that it is contrary to the right of self-determination and to the principles of the United Nations. I am giving the House and the country their arguments, because there is so much propaganda on the other side, and I think it is sometimes forgotten that the (Palestinian) Arabs are in the world. They point to the fact that since Britain gave up the mandate... 500,000 (Palestinian) Arabs have been driven from their homes. In Jaffa, which was an Arab town of 70,000 allotted to the (Palestinian) Arabs by the Assembly Resolution of 1947, there are now, so I am informed, only 5000 Arabs...."

"The fact is that 500,000 (Palestinian) Arabs are gone; they are refugees, and I do not think they walked out voluntarily..... Do let us be fair and just. If we proceed on those lines, then I think that in the end we shall get a solution, but I must state the facts and the fact is that there are over 500,000 (Palestinian) Arab refugees, and the marvel to me is that the conscience of the world has been so little stirred over that tragedy. I hate the refugee problem. I think that the driving of poor innocent people from their homes, whether it is in Germany by Hitler, or by anybody else, and making the ordinary working people of the place suffer, is a crime, and we really ought to join together to stop it if we can."

The United States was the first to recognise the new state of Israel "carved out of Arab land" and to extend to it moral, economic and military aid. Israel was always portrayed as the small peace-loving country in a vast, antagonistic Arab World. It was the underdog, and as such, it was accorded overwhelming sympathy and support. To protect its people from imaginary Arab threats, and to ensure, at all times, its military supremacy, Israel was provided with arsenals of armaments and with the most modern technological devices and weapons. In its wars with the Arabs, which Israel started under different pretexts, it came out victorious; it exploited its victories to expand the territories allotted to it under the U.N. Resolutions which created Israel. Now, Israel occupies the total area of Palestine. In addition, Israel occupies Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese territories.

Where are the three and a half million Palestinians descendants of the "non-Jewish communities" who inhabited Palestine and owned its land in 1917? If the R.H. Mr. Bevin were alive today, he would be shocked to see, thirty years later, the serious aggravation of this tragedy. The number of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons has doubled; at least two million Palestinians are in diaspora. Arab Palestinians in Israel are treated as second or third class citizens.

Arab Palestinians in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are denied, under Israeli occupation, their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Israeli Military Authorities demolish Palestinians' homes, expropriate their lands, close their schools and universities, suppress their cultural identity, defame their holy places, shoot their schoolchildren, imprison their young and old, torture men and women, deport their leaders from their homeland and massacre innocent people by massive land and air raids. All these criminal acts, in a cruelly ironic way reminiscent of the Nazis, are committed in the name of Israeli security. The mushrooming of settlements in the Occupied Territories is reconciled by the same logic.

If any Palestinian rebels against these oppressive measures, and tries to call the attention of the world's conscience to his existence, plight and rights, he is labelled a "terrorist" and stigmatised with all the horrors and evils of terrorism. Under other circumstances, such a revolutionary is called a "liberator" or a "freedom fighter". The irony of the matter is the refusal of Mr. Begin or Mr. Shamir to meet with Mr. Arafat, as though the world has totally forgotten Mr. Begin's association with Deir Yassin's massacre, or the blowing up of the King David Hotel, or the assassination of Lord Moyne and Count Bernadotte, or so many other acts of Zionist terror in the 1930's and 1940's that launched the modern era of violence in Palestine.

The liquidation of so many Palestinian leaders, intellectuals and journalists, by Mossad the Israeli Intelligence Agency, are not "terrorist" crimes, they are sheer defences of Israel's security. Israel has the guts to use the same justification for flying American planes to bombard school children in Egypt, or the nuclear reactor in Baghdad, or ordinary civilians in Beirut. With the United States' support, Israel's arm has become very long, and I do not think that an even-handed American policy can twist it.

We are told by an Israeli expert, that "occasionally Begin lapses into the jargon of 'security' as a rationale for Israeli possession of the occupied territories, thereby blurring the historical grounds of his policy. It is true that Begin does believe that the security of Israel requires the holding of these territories, but... he refers to the security of 'Eretz Israel' and not the Israel of the pre-1967 'green line'. He needs to hold onto the West Bank and Gaza in order to maintain the security of Israel, of which the West Bank and Gaza are a part. With Begin, the security rationale does not therefore dislodge the more fundamental argument from historical right; it follows from it and is subordinate to it."

Under the Camp David Agreements, the Palestinians, living under oppressive Israeli occupation, are offered "autonomy" which is proclaimed as an "autonomy applied only to the population but not the territory". It is interpreted as the right to manage sewage systems, as not to elect representatives. It is not worthy that after signing the agreement with Egypt, Israel stepped up both its settlements plans and military activities against the Palestinians and other Arab States. Jordan holds the view, like other Arab States, that it is the vast amount of military and economic assistance Israel receives which encourages it to pursue its belligerent and expansionist policies. The Palestinians' and Arabs' experience and apprehensions pose the question: whose security is at stake today?

Let me revert now the second Western commitment: namely to the secure flow of oil from the Middle East to Europe and the United States.

This flow shall remain the major concern and obsession of the West for a few decades to come. I can find no better expression of this concern than President Nixon's words. He wrote: "The entire industrial economy of the West now depends on oil, and the entire military machine of the West runs on oil. Control over the West's oil lifeline is control over the West's life. Never has the region of the Persian Gulf been so vital to the future of the world...."

"More than ever, the question of who controls what in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East is the key to who controls what in the world."

I hate this word "control" but I shall bypass it, to make the following remarks:

1. It is appalling to see how many myths are associated with Arab oil and spread by anti-Arab propaganda. It is a myth:

- that the rise of oil prices is the cause of Western inflation and economic recessions,
- that Arab oil surpluses are hot money in the turbulent international money markets,
- that oil money is spent mainly on the satisfaction of Sheikh's whims & lusts.

In this context, the Zionist organs continue to discredit the Arab image; they tell lies, swallow their lies, and, one day not very far away, will be poisoned by these lies.

2- After Jamal Abdel Nasir nationalised the Suez Canal Co., we witnessed in the Western countries a furious uproar, in spite of the smooth & free passage of oil tankers in the Canal later, and in collusion between Israel, France and Britain, the Suez War was waged against Egypt! On the other hand, when the East Bank of the Canal was occupied by Israel in 1967, and oil tankers had to go a long way around the cape of Africa, the Western users of the Canal & importers of oil were strangely timid and silent and built bigger tankers. To Israeli aggression and transgression, the West has reacted with self-contradiction, inconsistencies and the adoption of two sets of principles for the same problem.

3- The use of oil as a "strategic weapon" is rather doomed to failure, in the short run, by sharing oil supplies and stocks, freezing of monetary reserves, cutting food, technological and arms supplies, and perhaps by the rapid deployment of forces. Saudi Arabia increased its oil production to meet the actual shortage of oil supplies due to the Iranian-Iraqi war, to an extent that this war seems to be completely forgotten, if not encouraged. This should not mean that a long term option for the use of oil as a strategic weapon is not possible or cannot be effective.

4- The real threats to the steady flow of oil to the West are internal and external. The internal ones are fundamentalist revolutions, like the Iranian example: local wars, like the Iraqi-Iranian war; civil disturbances, like the Lebanese example; and popular undermining of oil installations. The Palestinians' frustrations and disappointments with the partisan policies of the United States have to be reckoned with in safeguarding the steady flow of oil to the West.

The external threats can take many forms, from many sources. The Americans try to exaggerate the Soviet threat, especially after the intervention of Russian troops in Afghanistan. The Muslims and Arabs deplore this intervention, but no Arab statesman is ready to divert his attention from real to hypothetical dangers. The Israeli opposition to the sale of AWACS points to the more serious and realistic threat to the independence, freedom and natural wealth of the Arab oil-producing countries.

5- His Majesty King Hussein's

views on this matter might be recalled. He advised that:

a- "The Gulf (must be) declared a 'neutral Zone' by super powers with guarantees of non-interference. It would be in their own interest to do so, otherwise collision is almost inevitable."

b- "The defence of the Gulf (must be) left to the States of the Gulf...."

c- The Gulf States, in their turn, guarantee an uninterrupted oil supply to their customers....

d- To avoid any possibility of an oil embargo, or the use of oil as a strategic economic weapon, the Super Powers, and particularly the United States, concentrate on the early and honourable solution to the problem of Palestine....

e- As the world we live in is by no means a "Cloud Cuckoo Land", a Gulf States should be encouraged to call for assistance from a super or medium power if their independence and natural integrity is threatened....

The problem of security in the Middle East is rather complex and difficult to resolve in the absence of a comprehensive, lasting and just Arab-Israeli peace in the Area. It is our obligation to war against a militaristic concept of security through geography and the occupation and colonisation of land. Modern technological arms render this security inadequate and charged with more risks and dangers. We must war against security through power, supremacy in the battlefield, nuclear options and bi-lateral pacts with external super powers. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. An arms race in the region will not only waste resources which are badly needed for development; it will involve the Middle East in any East-West confrontation, and it will put human lives & development projects at the mercy of the press of a button.

We hope to see the United States recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and statehood, look to the security problem as equally reciprocal to both Israelis & Palestinians, and cut its support to Israeli aggression and expansion in return for which Israel could expect the only lasting form of security that is tested and sanctioned by history: security by acceptance and recognition by one's neighbours.

We hope to see Europe continue urgently to work toward a political settlement on the basis of the Venice Declaration, move from principles to their practical implementation, and provide the necessary guarantees of peace which should be specific, precise, contractual, public, automatic, reliable, reciprocal and multilateral.

These guarantees should also be positive in allaying fears of expansion, and vulnerability and mutual suspicion, according to all parties a sense of security, and convincing them that their shares in the fruits of peace are fair and abundant. The Fakh Plan is an attempt towards this end.

Whether in the Middle East, Europe or the United States, man remains the center of gravity: his human rights, welfare and prosperity must remain our major concern.

ECONOMY

Brandt Commission pledges to bridge haves and have nots

KUWAIT, Jan. 10 (R) — The Brandt Commission on world development pledged today to continue its campaign to narrow the economic gap between the rich and poor countries of the world.

The commission's chairman, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt said it would meet

once or twice more this year. A communique issued today after a two-day commission meeting said members were so concerned with the need for urgent action they agreed to examine ways to advance a new, updated emergency programme for the Third World.

Mr. Brandt told a news conference today the full commission meeting would be supplemented by gatherings of smaller groups of commissioners and continued lobbying by individual members. Delegates were optimistic about the future of the commission, former in 1977 after the

collapse of North-South talks in Paris.

The commissioners discussed the idea of a new international agency to finance exploitation of energy in non-oil Third World countries and Mr. Brandt said they backed its establishment. One idea previously mooted has been an energy affiliate attached to the World Bank, but the United States has opposed the idea on the basis it would increase the bureaucracy of the world financial institutions.

The Kuwaiti minister said his country was positive about an energy affiliate but stressed it should have a universal membership. "We should be careful of not thinking at this initial stage about an institution without the Americans, nor am I saying that if they say no we are definitely and infinitely not interested," he said.

Islamic commission to discuss 60 proposals of joint venture

KARACHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — The Islamic Commission for Economic Affairs set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference last year will consider 60 joint venture proposals at its meeting scheduled Jan. 16-19 Tripoli, according to an official of the Karachi-based International Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Commodity Exchange.

Samp C. Onaran of Turkey, before leaving for Jeddah Friday, told reporters the purpose of this proposed meeting of commission is to seek financial backing for these projects from the Islamic Development Fund based in Jeddah.

Mr. Onaran, secretary-general of the International Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Commodity Exchange, said he would hold discussions with officials of the Islamic Secretariat prior to the Tripoli meeting next week.

He said, before his departure, that of the 60 joint projects proposals selected for consideration, 20 have been submitted by private and public sectors in Pakistan.

Mr. Onaran said the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to meet in Islamabad Feb. 14-17 will consider not only the

recommendations of the Tripoli meeting of the economic commission, but would also take up industrial projects proposed by the Pakistan government in the public sector for which financial assistance is needed.

In the meantime, the Islamic

chamber was conducting studies to identify the existing industrial capacity in each Islamic country and secondly to determine different sectors for investments within Islamic countries. The studies are in an advanced stage, Mr. Onaran said.

New oil find in Venezuela

CARACAS, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Corpoven, a subsidiary of the national oil monopoly Petroleos de Venezuela, announced the discovery of a new well in a little-developed region just west of productive Lake Maracaibo, in western Venezuela.

The well yields 2,400 barrels per day of 26.6-degree API crude in initial tests, the company said. It added that the petroleum does not contain hydrosulphuric acid.

Wind power energy alternative



BONN (DaD) — This wind power prototype, backed by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology, has an estimated annual output of 17-22 million kilowatts. It would save the equivalent of 5,000-7,000 tons of coal and reduce dependence on ene-

rgy imports. The wind is ready to harness along the North Sea and Baltic coastlines of the Federal Republic of Germany, but too many wind power stations would be an eyesore, conservationists warn.

Uranium: China opens the door to the W

By Alain Cass

China's decision to lift the veil of secrecy from its uranium sector and propose large-scale collaboration with the West is of historic importance.

Extensive discussions have already been held with the EEC and, for the first time ever, European officials have been allowed to visit Chinese uranium mines and refining facilities.

Talks are now under way which may lead to an exchange of workers, European assistance to China in developing this strategic sector and the possible sale of Chinese uranium to the Community.

Peking's decision to embark on such a programme must have been painfully difficult in more ways than one.

In the first place it drives a horse and cart through the cherished policy of self-reliance. A heavy debate is currently under way in China about the extent to which the country's drive for modernisation should be fuelled by foreign help. The issue of whether China should develop its nuclear industry and, if so, whether it should rely on Western expertise in doing so is at the heart of this debate.

The argument is not merely theoretical. China faces an energy crisis brought on by declining oil production, falling coal output and chronic inefficiency in the use of energy resources.

The World Bank estimates that oil output — around 106 million

tonnes this year — could fall to 100 million in 1985 and 95 million tonnes in 1990. The decision to allow foreign companies to prospect in the South China Sea means that the prospects for the 1990s look much brighter. But the immediate future is bleak and China could even become a net oil importer by 1990.

Another powerful argument against developing nuclear power in China is the need to boost coal output. Coal contributes about 70 per cent of total commercial energy. Output fell to 620 million tonnes last year and, although some new investments are planned over the next five years, production is unlikely to exceed 730 million tonnes by 1985 and 900 million by 1990.

China has huge reserves of coal but a major spending programme will be needed to keep production at levels sufficient to fuel even a moderate rate of economic growth.

There are also those in China who argue that nuclear power is unsafe — or at least not safe enough — and that more research is needed. China has its anti-nuclear lobby.

Perhaps the most potent argument is that developing uranium for peaceful purposes and building nuclear power stations will in-

evitably hand over a strategic sector to foreigners at a time when China is desperately short of foreign exchange and should be aiming at a more modest rate of economic growth firmly rooted in its own resources.

The likelihood is that if China decides to push ahead with the development of its uranium sector it will do so largely for export and not for use in an expanded nuclear power programme of its own.

The plan to enlist the European Community's help in developing China's potentially huge uranium sector still has a number of hurdles to clear, but all the signs are that both sides want it to work. A preliminary agreement may be reached when Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's energy chief, visits Peking in the spring.

Despite the present glut on the world uranium market, EEC officials handling the negotiations are arguing strongly that China could become a stable, long-term supplier of reasonably cheap uranium.

Reports that China recently embarked on the sale of "unsafeguarded uranium" to a number of countries are unlikely to prove an insurmountable stumbling-block.

It now seems likely that China sold a quantity of nuclear fuel to Argentina earlier this year. Some western officials also persist in believing that a similar sale was recently made to South Africa.

Of greater concern is the possibility that China may eventually flood the tightly-controlled uranium market with cheap exports.

Chinese uranium deposits were shrouded in secrecy until 1975, when a Russian geologist who had worked in China before the break

with Moscow in 1975 brought a comprehensive account of the country's mineral deposits.

One reason why it is excessively sensitive to uranium industry deposits appear China's outer rim. Xinjiang province, the Soviet Union and Yunnan in the adjoining Vietnam.

The administrative uranium extraction and refining comes under the Second Industry Ministry, which is controlled by the Liberation Army. Uranium Geology employs 50,000 people.

No figures for current stocks are available. Uranium geologists guess only a guess — that have up to 800,000 tonnes of ground (which would be the world's big league) and a substantial stock of nuclear fuel. Needs for uranium are military.

Western geologists for the first time, I plant in south-east processed 1,000 tonnes a year. The uranium to what is known as purity uranium dioxide and shipped out by industrial plant.

One of the oddities of the uranium industry is that it bypasses the product "yellowcake", the accepted product of the market. EEC help is to convert China's illities to produce uranium.

The quality of uranium is believed by geologists to be number or commodity deposits bearing in mind.

The cost of uranium is unlikely to be relevant to the Chinese fundamental concern next few years is its foreign exchange.

The only real question might deter the EEC indeed anybody enter into long-term Chinese uranium, is deals will come under a new leadership decide to change again and slam the outside world.

— Financial Times

Cook offers space oddity

LONDON, Jan. 10 (A.P.) — Bored with the Bahamas? Fed up with Florida? Sick of skiing in Europe? Then try a trip to the moon.

British travel agent Thomas Cook is offering galactic tours, but only for those who happen to be around in the 25th century.

The firm has already issued a lavishly illustrated brochure offering what it describes as an "out of this world" holiday of a lifetime with a choice of no less than 22 interstellar stopovers.

Hotel Moonstone, for instance, offers air pressurised to the equivalent of sea level on earth, plus magnifying panoramic windows in

every room and a floating balcony.

And, of course, there are babysitters for the children, who will be looked after free of charge by mama robots.

You can visit Mars, or Venus. Or if you want a different winter sports holiday, you can ski on the planet Europa. Your holiday will be complete with first-class chalet accommodation and your skis will have special boots to adjust to the low gravity.

No ski lifts, though. Instead, at the touch of a button, your galactic skis draw the snow beneath them as you glide — wait for it — upwards.

The brochure warns that Pluto

is only a place for loners. On Mars V, with its steamy climate, you can see the dawn in a green.

And the comforts of your hotel will include 175 restaurants run exclusively by telepathic waiters, an indoor forest and sports facilities ranging from cybernetic fishing to laser archery.

Though meant for a future generation of holiday-makers, galactic tours was born of down-to-earth fantasies.

"We've had people trying to register for space journeys for about 20 years," said Edmund Swinglehurst, group public relations manager for the worldwide travel firm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Laurel and Hardy
6:05 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:20 Local Programme
7:50 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Panorama
10:10 Variety Show
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Environmental Protection
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Taxi
9:10 Hart to Hart
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bridgehead Revisited
11:10 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:05 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Headlines
8:00 Morning Show
8:30 30-minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
13:30 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 The Elton John Story
15:00 Copcort Hour
15:05 News Summary
15:30 OK! Favourites
16:30 French way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:05 News Summary
18:30 Sports Round-up
19:30 News Desk
19:40 Instrumentals
20:30 Evening Show

VOICE OF AMERICA

21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
06:00 Newswatch 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peabody Choice 05:45 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 06:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Barbados Style 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 A Word in Edgeways 10:15 Spy Fiction 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 Pageant of the Past 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Come, Let's to Bed, Says Sleepy Head 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Solid 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:05 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Solid 22:00 World News; 22:05 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut, Lamaca
10:55 Beirut (SR)
11:00 Tripoli (LA)
11:25 Moscow (SU)
11:30 Kuwait (KAC)
11:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
11:45 Beirut
11:50 Cairo
12:00 Bangkok
12:00 Athens
12:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
12:30 Paris (AF)
12:50 London (BA)
13:00 Cairo (EA)
13:05 Beirut (MEA)
13:20 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

03:00 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
07:00 Agaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Amsterdam, New York
11:00 Beirut (MEA)
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
13:00 Beirut
13:05 Cairo
15:15 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:35 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil
Wajih Barakat
Zarga:
Mishah Al Hijawwi
Irbid:
Mohammad Tawabeh
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al-Arabiyyah Al-Kubrah
Jabal Al Nujbah
Al Nazif (Jabal Al Nazif)
Al-Oudh
Al Wihdat
Zarga:
Al Irbid
Aylaboni

TAXIS

Al-Khayyam 41541
Al-Ahram 63911
Al Nahda 63006
Bashar 71329
Zeid 64476
CULTURAL CENTRES
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 46251
University of Jordan Library 36111
843555/843666
SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel. 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweldah 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 64428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah 71331
PRAYER TIMES
Fajr 5:14
Sunrise 6:27
Dhuhr 11:44
Asr 3:31
Maghreb 4:50
Isha 6:13
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 21111, 37777
24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 74111
Radio Jordan 74111
MARKET PRICES
Tomatoes 280
Eggplant (small) 160
Eggplant (large) 140
Potatoes (imported) 120
Marrow (small) 170
Marrow (large) 100
Cucumber (small) 50
Cucumber (large) 350
Hot Green Pepper 180
Sweet Pepper 180
Cabbage 90
Onions (dry) 100
Green onions 200
Garlic 400
Spinach 100
Coconut (piece) 350
Beans 300
Bananas 260
Broad Beans 5
Apples (Golden) 200
Apples (Double Red) 200
Apples (Starken) 180
Lemons 90
Oranges (Abu surra) 200
Oranges (Shamout) 120
Oranges (local) 80
Oranges (French) 100
Tangerine 90
Bomali 200
Carrot 120
Turnips 100
Chestnut 450
Grapefruit 170
Beet 40
Lettuce (a head) 40

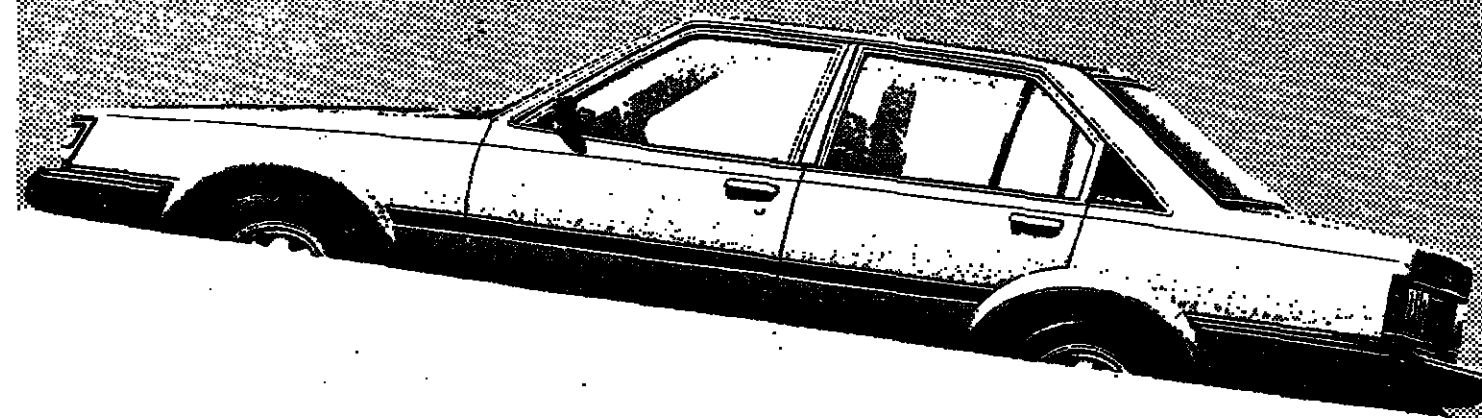
LOC/ EXCHA RATI

Saudi riyal 8.799
Lebanese pound 272.7
Syrian pound 158.8
Iraqi dinar 916.9
Kuwaiti dinar 1200.8
Egyptian pound 341.6
Qatari riyal 2.593
UAE dirham 792.2
Omani riyal 75.980
U.S. dollar 38.340
U.K. sterling 645.8
W. German mark 150.2
Swiss franc 185.5
French franc 959.2
Italian lire 928.1
(for every 100)
Japanese yen 153.4
(for every 100)
Dutch guilder 136.9
Belgian franc 988.5
Swedish crown 961.3

Five newcomers to World Cup finals

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